

Sugar and Plantation News

WAILUKA YIELD AVERAGES HIGH

Comparative Production Shown For Various Varieties In Annual Report

Interesting comparison of the value of various cane varieties are drawn in the annual report of William W. Goodale, manager of Wailuku Agricultural Company. The harvesting of the 1916 crop between December 16, 1915 and September 23, 1916, was delayed considerably by rain during the early months. The total yield of the crop was 31,227 tons of sugar harvested from a total area of 53,468 acres with a yield of 5.84 tons of sugar per acre. The report states:

"The highest yield of sugar per acre for the crop was from fields of three different varieties of cane as follows: Yellow Caledonia, 27.50 acres, 80.40 tons of cane per acre, 9.25 tons of sugar per acre, 8.66 tons of cane per ton of sugar and 12.95 per cent sucrose in cane; Lahaina, 54.46 acres, 55.53 tons of cane per acre, 8.98 tons of sugar per acre, 6.19 tons of cane per ton of sugar and 13.95 per cent sucrose in cane; Demerara 117 72.02 acres, 72.94 tons of cane per acre, 8.71 tons of sugar per acre, 8.27 tons of cane per ton of sugar and 13.36 per cent sucrose in cane."

"The per cent of sucrose in the cane makes a great difference in the cost of production per ton of sugar, as is shown by computing the cost of a ton of sugar made from cane of either of these varieties on the unit cost per ton of cane, instead of the unit cost per ton of sugar."

Lahaina Cheapest Producer
"On the ton of cane basis and using the figures in the preceding table, a ton of sugar made from Lahaina cane cost only 71.37 per cent as much as a ton of sugar made from the Yellow Caledonia cane."

"The valuable qualities of the Lahaina cane and the necessity of finding the best possible substitute for it in places where it cannot be grown are plainly shown by the comparison, although the difference would not be the same over an entire crop nor would it apply to the cost of containers and marketing expenses that must be computed on the ton of sugar basis."

"A field of Demerara 1185 at an elevation from 500 to 700 feet with cane of 12.38 per cent sucrose yielded 7.81 tons of sugar per acre. Small tracts of Hawaii 100 produced very heavy crops of cane of good quality, but we used as much of the cane as possible for seed to increase the area of that variety for future crops, as it is still the most promising of the seedling canes."

Tonnage Up to Expectations
"We cut one small field of 53,877 acres of ninth ratoon that made 7.47 tons of sugar per acre. This field is being rationed for the tenth time, as the last crop was harvested too late in the year for the land to be plowed and planted."

"Although the fields as a whole turned out as much sugar as had been expected at the time the estimates were made, there were some fields that had been seriously affected by drought during the growth of the crop, and the average sucrose content of the cane was .66 of one per cent lower than in 1915 and .85 of one per cent lower than in 1909."

"The crop of 1917 is to be harvested from fields of the following averages: Plant cane, 1424.19; long first ratoon, 441.43; long second ratoon, 698.71; long third ratoon, 160.12; long fourth ratoon, 1035.88; long fifth ratoon, 227.64; long sixth ratoon, 345.19; long seventh ratoon, 100.94; long eighth ratoon, 170.16; short ratoon, 32.40; independent, cut planter, 63. Total 5218.41 acres."

Yield Higher Than Estimate
"We began grinding the crop on December 31, and on January 31 had harvested 715.36 acres of cane and made 3270 tons of sugar, including 280 tons in tanks and crystallizers in process of manufacture. The average sucrose in cane was 12.41 per cent to January 31, and the average yield 5.96 tons of sugar per acre. The fields that had been completed on January 31, a total area of 559.96 acres have yielded 108.6 tons of sugar more than my estimate."

"My estimate of the crop is 30,424.61 tons. There will be 5462.33 acres for the crop of 1918."

"We are trying another experiment this year in raising cane without irrigation on a section of the upper lands of Kawaihoa, where there have always been frequent showers during the winter summer months."

"The land was plowed to a depth of about sixteen inches, furrowed out on the contour and planted early. It has been kept thoroughly tilled according to the methods followed in the dry districts and has made a strong, healthy growth so far. There will be a good crop at small expense if the weather is as favorable during the coming year as it has been since the cane was planted."

Harvested Crop Since 1912
"We have seen very fine fields of Demerara 1435, Hawaii 100 and Yellow Caledonia plant cane for the 1918 crop and the crop as a whole, with the exception of one field of late plant on the Wailua section, seems heavier than any other crop since that of 1912 at this time of the year. There will be a smaller area of short ratoon than usual and none of the cane for this crop has suffered from lack of water at any time during its growth."

"We shall plant about 1200 acres this year for the 1919 crop and will have the usual area of ratoon, so that

"We have made a good start on the year's plowing and have the usual new land on Kawaihoa below the Ka-

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET HOLDS FIRM

Strikes and Diver War Have Little Effect

In the face of many disturbing factors the New York sugar market remained steady during the first week of February, and the week preceding. Strikes in mainland refineries, trouble with labor in Porto Rico and the German declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare combined to dominate the situation, but the sugar market failed to feel any of the demoralization that was evident in all other New York markets."

Correspondence to a local sugar agency from its New York representative summarizes the situation for the two weeks ending February 2 and February 8.

The week of February 2 found the market in deadlock, while the announcement of ruthless submarine warfare slightly slowed up operations.

Sales of raws reported by Willett & Gray for the week were: Porto Rico, 15,000 bags; Venezuela, 800 bags; Cuba, 92,000 bags; mostly, prompt and February, and 60,000 bags March shipment.

Most of the week the market prevailed at 4.80 cents, report Willett & Gray. At times there were conditions of cashness and there were offers to sell at 4.80 cents, but these conditions were temporary, as a sufficient buying interest appeared to steady the market.

Porto Rico was somewhat of a deterrent factor, as the principal buyers of these sugars were interfered with in their operations by strikes. Review of the week by the correspondent of a local sugar house, under date of February 2, follows:

Deadlock Still Present
"The deadlock of last week is just as potent this week in curtailing operations in this market, and the sensational confirmation yesterday of the sinister rumors to the effect that ruthless submarine warfare would be waged by Germany added to the disposition of refiners to go slow and wait for some indication of the probable situation in the future. Strikes at practically all refineries here continue, and the American plants at Philadelphia are shut down for the same reason. There was some trouble on this account both at McCahan's and the Pennsylvania refineries in that city, but we are informed today that these have been compromised."

Despite the demoralization prevalent in all other commodities of international interest and the smash in the stock markets, the sugar market as yet is very little affected. Even yesterday morning after the news about submarines was out operators took over 30,000 bags February and March shipment Cuba at 3 7/8 cents C. & F., though they withdrew from the market later in the day. Sellers, however, were not pressing and even today they are offering rather indifferently a meager 50,000 bags Cuba at 3 7/8 cents C. & F. The sale yesterday to Howell of 5,000 bags Porto Rico at 4.70 cents C. & F. does not mean much. The buyer was not in need of sugar but took this lot as the price is attractive."

"The market is already indicated must be kept in mind with all sales of Porto Rico sugars this year the same as last viz: that nearly, if not quite all, of the Porto Ricans have contracted for freights well under 20 cents per one hundred pounds and, in at least one case, for three years ahead. Add to this the objection to these sugars for export purposes and one can readily understand why these sugars are likely all through this crop season to be sold very much under the parity of Cuban unless freights from this island take a tumble which is just what everybody is wondering about now."

Refiners Out of Market
"A sale to an operator of 10,000 bags Cuba February and March shipment at 3 13/16 cents C. & F. and rumors, unconfirmed, of further sales at the same price would appear to show weakness, but as refiners are absolutely out of the market for the time being and Cuban holders are indifferent sell-

mananai Ditch and 300 acres on the Kabeeka-Helmann section below the Helmann Ditch and reservoir system, plowed once and partially plowed the second time. The wet weather has delayed the work on these fields but we expect to begin plowing about March 1, as these fields are all above the 550 foot level."

"We have plowed also about 250 acres of the older Helmann fields that have been fallowed for one year. The furrowing out this year is to be done with Caterpillar tractors. We have found that a 30 or 45 horse power tractor with two men will do more work and better work in our heavy soils than an old style furrowing out plow with its team of eight or twelve mules and three men."

Tree Planting Profitable
"For several years we have been planting trees on the upper lands of Kawaihoa and along the upper ditches on the other lands of the plantation. We have planted a total area of about 800 acres of Eucalyptus, Iron Wood and Algaroba, and we are now beginning to get a small return in firewood. We have spent in fourteen years, 1903 to 1916 inclusive, \$31,807.27 in the planting and cultivation of trees, all of which has been charged off to Operating Expenses, although the forests are now assets of value, greater than their cost."

"In the unusually short time between grinding seasons of 1916 we planted about 150 acres of the upper Kawaihoa land above the Kabeeka Ditch. This land was plowed and harrowed before it was planted and the trees are being cultivated like any other crop."

"In selecting the trees to be planted, choice has been made of those best adapted to the climate and of the greatest value for timber and firewood."

ers at 3 7/8 cents we can only wait for the course of events to develop a meaning."

Reporting under date of February 8, this writer describes the market as continuing to follow a waiting policy in the face of strikes and the troubles of chartered tonnage from Cuba due to the international situation. His letter follows:

"Again we have to chronicle a waiting market and, strange to say, a market which remains quiet steady in spite of the fact that strikes are still causing much trouble to both the American and Howell. So serious is the trouble at the Long Island City refinery that a riot took place this morning and the superintendent was severely injured in the head by a brick thrown by one of the rioters. Labor conditions in this port and vicinity are becoming intolerable, but until the causes disappear no one sees any hope of an amelioration."

Cuban holders of raw cane are offering today only one small lot for first half of February shipment at 4 cents C. & F. There is nothing being offered for later positions, but it is believed that sellers might accept 3 15/16 cents for March and 3 3/4 cents for April shipment. Buyers like the Federal, Arbuckle and Warner who have no labor troubles at the moment will readily pay 3 3/4 cents C. & F. for prompt and February shipment, but naturally in view of the many uncertainties are not prepared to buy further ahead."

Shipping Conditions Good
"Arrivals of raw sugars have been much more than enough to fill all the refiners requirements and in this respect the steamship people have surprised others as well as themselves. Freight from the north side of Cuba are about 35 to 50 cents per hundred pounds, and from the south side 35 to 55 cents. These rates vary up or down five to ten cents as conditions change temporarily from day to day and are liable to slump greatly at any time if the U-S-B campaign shows signs of being successful."

"What between the restrictions of buyers on the use of belligerent ships to bring sugars here and the restrictions of neutral charter parties with regard to carrying cargoes to belligerent ports, which our ports may become at any moment, the troubles of the chartered tonnage from Cuba to this country was greater from day to day."

"Operators are disposed to a certain extent to support the market but it is not always quite apparent whether this supports sugar or not. It is only an incident in some sugar exchange transaction in options."

Cuban Cane Backward
"The production of sugar in Cuba goes on apace but complaints of poor sucrose and backward condition of spring plant cane are becoming more widespread."

"For some time now we are getting along with the harvesting fairly well, though reports of strikes and other threatened disturbances appear in the newspapers at intervals. These sugars are believed to be available at 4 7/8 cents C. & F. and San Domingos, like all full duty sugars, are offered at 3 7/8 cents C. & F. If destined for Canada these last named sugars are handicapped at present by the necessity for paying water risk."

"Last week's figures for Cuba were in tons as follows:

	Timely	Gums
Receipts	120,000	121,200
Exports	69,000	66,103
Stock	204,000	198,781
Centrals	176	176
Exports North Hatteras	44,000	37,186
Exports New Orleans	11,500	11,545
Exports Europe	11,500	12,372

"The weather is favorable for harvesting. The number of Centrals operating at present is approximately 150 against 176 last year."

"Refined sugar is held at the 6 7/8 cents basis by all refiners and there seems to be very little expectation of change in this respect in the immediate future. Demand is still one-day good and the next very poor—although all refiners are behind with their deliveries and apparently getting further and further behind there seems to be no concern over this feature. Arbuckle, the Federal and Warner are all working to capacity to supply the deficiency created by the labor troubles at the principal refineries."

Ditches Need Cementing
W. P. Naquin, manager of Honokaa and Pacific Sugar Mill recommended in his annual reports that the ditches on both plantations be cemented to prevent loss of water. He writes: "Owing to the porous nature of the Honokaa soils, a large percentage of the irrigation water is lost in the distributing ditches through seepage, and I would recommend that a policy of cementing a certain portion of these ditches be followed each year, as the resulting gain will more than justify such a course being pursued."

More Sugar Used
The people of the United States are apparently using more sugar than ever before, for the increase in consumption has been greater than the increase in population. According to figures in bulletin 473, recently prepared by the Bureau of crop estimates of the United States department of agriculture, the total consumption of sugar in this country for the decade ending with the fiscal year 1912-1913 was 42.9 per cent greater than the consumption for the preceding decade, while the population for the same period only shows an increase of twenty-one per cent."

If you will let us have your order for rubber stamps before noon today they will be ready for delivery tomorrow."

ONOMEA CROP TO BE RECORD ONE

Manager Moir Reports Outlook For 1918 Crop Not So Promising

Onomea Sugar Company reported a net profit for the year 1916 of \$840,412.90 and dividends paid for the year of \$955,000. Balance carried forward from 1915 was \$893,549.69 while the balance carried from last year into 1917 was \$908,962.59. The book value of the company's property stood at \$1,163,746 at the end of 1916 an increase of \$31,298.81 over 1915. Bonuses paid to laborers totaled \$60,000.

John T. Moir, manager, in his annual report points out that the 1916 crop fell only fifty tons short of the original estimate of 15,780 tons while at one time it looked as though the crop was going to fall 4000 tons short. The quantity of work done in the mill and boiling house, he adds, was the best yet attained by Onomea."

The 1917 crop is being harvested from 3874 acres, which is 26 1/2% less than harvested in 1916. The 1917 crop will be harvested from 544 acres of plant cane, 1223 of first ratoon, 982 of second ratoon, and 1195 of outside planters fields, plant and ratoon. The report states:

Crop Promises To Be Record
"The estimate we have placed on this crop is 19,798.3 tons of sugar. This is figured out at the rate of 8.4 tons of cane per ton of sugar, the total estimated tonnage of cane for the crop being 166,307 tons. To all outward appearances this should be our record crop, but as very little striking has been done, it is not so easy satisfying ourselves as to what the yields will be. Very little tasseling has appeared this year and the cane is still making a good growth."

"The acreage under cultivation for the 1918 crop is as follows: 451 1/2 acres plant cane, 833 first ratoon, 1313 1/2 second ratoon, 281 1/2 outside planters (plant), and 1080 outside planters (ratoon)."

"The outlook for the 1918 crop is not at all promising, owing to the extremely wet weather that has prevailed during the last four months; in fact, we believe this has been the worst season for the young crop that we have ever witnessed here. First of all, we did not have enough labor to keep the fields clean and the mill going at the same time, therefore we neglected the fields to keep the mill supplied. When the mill finished, the weather was such that weeding and cultivating did little or no good, the growth of weeds being hardly checked at all. The later cut fields have made, but little headway, and the results from fertilizer applied have been anything but satisfactory, owing to the excessive rains."

Next Year Looks Discouraging
"Taking this crop all through, it is very backward and not at all encouraging; but we may get a season that will boost things along and make up for some of the lost time, only we believe a lot of the fertilizer has been leached out and gone beyond recall."

"We are of the opinion that we have enough labor to turn out regularly. For several months past, however, the number of laborers at work daily has only averaged from fifty to sixty per cent of our total force."

"Our permanent flumes are in fairly good shape. We have made but few additions this past year. The non-arrival of our flumes is handicapping us in the matter of portable flumes and if our shipment does not show up soon it will be rather serious."

"Owing to the delay in getting our lumber, we have not been able to make improvements in the camps as planned, but expect to carry out this work during the coming year."

Cultivating Contracts Slighted
"During 1916 we let out under cultivating contracts 350 acres, averaging \$1.00 per acre, not including harvesting. The laborers do not seem to be very anxious for cultivating contracts nowadays."

"Auto trucks still continue to give good service, and we would be at a loss to know how to get along without them."

The report presents the following table of comparative cost per ton of the crop of 1915 and the crop of 1916, leaving the matter of purchase of cane out of the calculations:

	1915.	1916.
Average cost (at mill)	\$24.525	\$32.278
Manufacturing	5.188	5.427
Repairs	1.135	1.504
Sundry	2.129	3.508
Total Operating	\$32.977	\$41.714
Fixed Charges	5.394	10.564
Totals	\$38.371	\$52.278
Incense in cost per ton 1916 over 1915		\$14.907

EFFECT OF STORM BOTHERS WAILUKU

Bad Weather Felt By Present and 1918 Crop As Well As Last Harvest

Wailuku Sugar Company reported for the year 1916 a net profit of \$710,071.08, dividends paid of twenty-three per cent on the three million capitalization of \$600,000 and a balance carried to 1917, including \$400,898 from 1915, of \$480,000.08. H. B. Penkellow, manager, reports as follows:

"Although the price received for our product was far beyond anything expected, other factors have made the year a most discouraging one. However, the extensive repairs which the storm of last January made necessary, have practically been completed, and all customary work has been carried on in the best manner that circumstances permitted. The plantation is again on a normal basis, but evidences of the storm are still apparent."

"The output of the 1916 crop was considerably below that expected earlier in the year, due in part to the fact that the quality of the cane juices did not recover after the January Kona storm, and to the damage the cane received; also to the delay in harvesting which was caused by the shortage of labor available for this work."

Cane Yield Falls Off
"The cane yield fell off about six per cent and it took 32 of a ton more of cane to produce a ton of sugar than the average of the past eight years. Had the yields and the quality of the cane come up to the standard, which the average of previous years gave reason to expect, the estimate of 17,000 tons would have been realized."

"The 1917 crop received a set-back owing to the prolonged period of wet weather during the past winter, followed by a shortage of water during the last six months of the growing period. Owing to the unusual conditions which have prevailed, it is hard to make an estimate, but I believe the output for this crop will be 16,000 tons."

Owing to the delay in plowing, due to wet weather, planting of the 1918 crop was not completed until the end of September. Also, some of the ratoon fields are backward. The quantity of labor which was required to repair ditches and other damage caused by the January storm set back all customary work. The indirect effects of this storm are quite as disastrous as the actual damage caused by it."

"The mill work was satisfactory, but losses materialized in the boiling house, which were not located early enough to prevent a falling off in the quality of the work there, and the recovery was below that expected."

"To remedy this the entrainment trap from the evaporators has been re-modeled. Also the method of boiling has been modified. A Howe recording beam scale has taken the place of a Richardson automatic scale to weigh the juice."

"The laboratory was enlarged and additional equipment purchased to meet the demand for more accurate control. New steel cups have been placed on the hot three mills, giving a rigid mill housing, and the hydraulic jacks have been placed on the top of the mill, thereby allowing the latter to do better work."

Labor Conditions Upset
"Owing to the change in the Kona River bed, several camps had to be relocated. The buildings which were destroyed by the flood also had to be replaced. The disturbed condition of the camps, together with the demoralizing effect the flood had on the Wailuku laborers, upset labor conditions. That, and the amount of labor necessary to put our ditches and flooded fields in shape and to make other urgent repairs, hampered all operations. The effect of the storm for that reason will extend to the 1918 crop."

"The Hopo reservoir was enlarged during the past year to provide more storage capacity in that locality."

"The cane from 6.40 acres of the 1916 crop and 41.75 acres of the 1917 crop was totally destroyed. Some of this land we have been able to clear and plow again, but about 6.5 acres have actually been lost. In addition to this, sections adjoining the washed out areas were damaged by the flood."

CASTLE BOAT IN FROM NEW YORK

Another of the Castle Line, whose vessels have for the past few months become familiar in Honolulu arrived from New York yesterday, the Thorndale Castle, commanded by Captain G. M. Jackson, being the latest. The big freighter, which has 7400 tons of general merchandise on board for Vladivostok, took on five hundred tons of bunker coal and sailed for her destination via Burien at half past four yesterday afternoon. The vessel left New York on January 18 and Balboa on February 2, making the voyage from the canal in twenty days and from New York in thirty-five.

As far as the checks, telegrams and hydraulics are concerned, everything is in and around the mill and boiling house is in first-class condition. "In closing, the only regret we have is that there is so much of our field work still to do, in connection with the crop of 1918, such as weeding, hoeing and hilling-up, which will hinder us in our spring work later on."

WORK ON WHARF COMMENCES TODAY

Structure Preparatory To Dredging

After a long delay that threatened the Standard-American Dredging Company with forfeiture of its contract, the work on dredging the site for the new quarantine wharf will commence today, according to Charles F. Guthridge, vice-president of the company, yesterday.

Mr. Guthridge arrived in Hawaii on the last Great Northern, visiting the volcano of Kilauea, which he considers one of the world's greatest sights, before coming on to Honolulu.

The preliminary work of drawing the piles of the old quarantine wharf, which are still standing, will be taken up today, the necessary apparatus having been secured. The apparatus for the major operations under the contract will be sent here immediately from the Coast, says Mr. Guthridge, and it is expected by the company's officials that the job will be completed by June, well within the limits of the contract.

The site will be dredged, it is now expected, to a depth of thirty-five feet. The former and well-nigh disastrous misadventures, explained Mr. Guthridge, has prevented the Standard-American company from previously undertaking the quarantine wharf job. Loss of property and time, and even loss of life, have attended accidents to which the company have been subjected.

One of the principal of the great dredge operating in Galveston harbor. Out of the fifty-three men on this dredge at the time of the disaster, forty-nine were drowned. Following this, other accidents almost as serious, followed on other jobs on which the company was working."

Another dredge which had been operating at Jacksonville, Florida, was started around to the Pacific Coast and reached Christoval, on the Gulf side of the Panama Canal, the day before the slide which closed the big ditch last year. This dredge was held up there for one hundred days as a consequence.

At the same time another dredge operating at Jacksonville was sunk in a storm, and later, on the other side of the continent, one of the company's dredges operating at Oakland was seriously damaged.

Consequently, not only the work in Honolulu, but the company's contracts everywhere else have suffered."

Mr. Guthridge is sure, however, that the local job will soon be completed.

GALE HIT PERSIA MARU EN ROUTE

Liner Damaged By Storm That Made Her Move To Twenty Hours

A heavy storm that swooped down on the Teoyo Kisen Kaisha intermediate liner Persia Maru a few days out of Yokohama delayed her a full day, Captain Nagano reporting on his arrival yesterday that the vessel was hurt to twenty hours. The Persia shows marks of the storm, as her rails are bent and several of the life boats were stove in. One was swept away altogether, and the poop deck was cleared by a great wave.

One of the victims was Purser E. A. Sealey, who was rolled out of his bunk and was just fighting himself when his typewriter was rolled out on top of him. Consequences of a more serious nature befell H. H. Cole, a passenger for Honolulu, however, for the delay caused him to miss the Niagara on which he was intending to return to his home in Auckland.

The Persia had a total of 498 passengers on board of whom three were first-class passengers for Honolulu and 179 steerage passengers. The latter included 74 Filipinos, part of a group of which the balance will arrive on the Korea Maru.

The vessel sailed for San Francisco yesterday afternoon at four o'clock.

"NEBRASKA" STECHER WINS FROM AD SANTELL ON MAT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
SAN FRANCISCO, February 22—Joe Stecher, of Nebraska, won from Ad Santell, of San Francisco, in the wrestling bout at the Dreamland rink this afternoon in two straight falls. The first fall was gained when Stecher threw Santell to the mat with a body scissors and double wristlock. The time for the first fall was 38 minutes and 17 seconds. The second fall was made in 17 minutes and 54 seconds by a double wristlock.

The Intercollegiate Cross-Country Run will take place Saturday, February 24, at three-thirty in the afternoon. All schools participating should have their respective athletes at Cooke Field, College of Hawaii, at four o'clock in the afternoon, when the course will be shown to them.

By the President of the League, BROTHER ELMER.
The Cornell Cross-Country Race will be held on Saturday, February 24, at four o'clock in the afternoon. It will begin and end at Cooke Field, College of Hawaii. The representative of the Cornell Club will be at Cooke Field at four o'clock this Friday afternoon, to go over the course with the contestants.

A. L. ANDREW, Representative of the Cornell Club.

HAWAII'S SSIONS TO GET DOWN TO REAL WORK TODAY

Expect To Plunge Into Volume of Public Business Early This Morning

The legislature will reconvene this morning after having enjoyed a holiday following one day of work, and is expected to plunge into the midst of a heavy volume of business.

Twenty-seven bills were introduced in the house Wednesday and seven in the senate. These were referred to the printing committee of the two houses and should be ready for distribution today.

Only one measure, however, was made special order of the day for today in each house. That was the all-important measure appropriating money to pay the salaries of the members. As usual, all haste will be made to rush these bills through and make the money available.

Of the bills introduced at the opening session the one that has aroused the most comment is Senator Chillingworth's so-called prohibition bill. Who is back of it is a question that has a lot of people guessing. The ultra-prohibitionists utterly disavow it, and charge that it is merely a "herring drawn across the trail" with intent to fool the advocates of genuine prohibition. The saloonkeepers and others connected with the liquor industry, on the other hand, refuse to father the orphan child. In fact, they blush when it is mentioned, and indicate that such things really are not spoken of in polite society.

Text of the Bill
But let the bill speak for itself. Here it is in all its unclothed naturalness. It is entitled:

"An Act Forbidding the Sale or Exposing, Keeping or Offering For Sale or Soliciting or Receiving Orders for the Purchase or Sale of Intoxicating Liquors." It reads as follows:

"Section 1. Definitions. The term 'intoxicating liquor' as used in this act shall be held to include spirits, wines, malt or fermented liquors and any beverage in which may be found any percentage of distilled spirits, alcohol and alcoholic spirits as defined by the laws of the United States, and any sake, beer, lager beer, ale, porter and